United Nations S/2002/180

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 February 2002

Original: English

Note verbale dated 19 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Malawi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Malawi to the United Nations, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Group at the United Nations, has the honour to submit a text of the communiqué of the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community, which was held in Blantyre, Malawi, on Monday, 14 January 2002.

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Malawi wishes to request the esteemed President of the Council to consider classifying the SADC communiqué as an official document of the Security Council.

02-25845 (E) 210202

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex to the note verbale dated 19 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Malawi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ

JANUARY 2002 SADC EXTRA-ORDINARY SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

The Extra-Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), met in Blantyre, Malawi on 14 January 2002, and was chaired by His Excellency, Dr. Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi.

1. The Heads of State and Government of SADC present at the Summit were:

Angola	H.E President Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos
Botswana	H.E. President Mr Festus G. Mogae
Democratic Republic of Congo	H.E. President Mr Joseph Kabila
Lesotho	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Prof. Pakalitha Mosisili
Malawi	H.E. President Dr Bakili Muluzi
Mozambique	H.E. President Mr Joaquim Chissano
Namibia	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob
South Africa	H.E President Mr Thabo Mbeki
Swaziland	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Dr Sibusiso Diamini

Tanzania	H.E. President Mr Benjamin William Mkapa
Zambia	H.E. President Mr Levy Patrick Mwanawasa
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Mr Robert G. Mugabe

2. The Heads of State and Government of the following countries were represented by:

Mauritius	Honourable Mr Anil Kumarsighn Gayan Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Seychelles	His Excellency Mr Peter Sinon High Commisioner of the Republic of Seychelles to South Africa

3. Also in attendance were the President of the Republic of Uganda, His Excellency Mr Yoweri Museveni, and Honourable Mr Andre Bumaya the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Rwanda. The Organisation of African Unity was represented by Ambassador Said Djinnit, Assistant Secretary General in charge of Political Affairs. The Summit was also attended by the Former President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue

4. In his address to the opening session of the Summit, the SADC Chairperson, H.E. Dr Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi, welcomed the Heads of State and Government to Malawi, and expressed a desire for sustainable peace, security and stability throughout the SADC region. He noted that no real social and economic progress can take place without long lasting peace and stability, and that conflicts in Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Burundi have adverse effects on all the economies in the region. President Muluzi stated that he was encouraged by the strides that have been made in promoting good governance, transparency and the rule of law in the region. He pledged SADC's determination to perfect and consolidate democratic values and structures.

5. President Muluzi called attention to the challenges of HIV/AIDS and appealed to SADC countries to consolidate their efforts, and mobilise resources to combat the pandemic.

Best copy available

6. Summit welcomed the newly elected President of the Republic of Zambia, His Excellency Mr Levy P. Mwanawasa SC, and congratulated him on his victory. In his address to the Summit President Mwanawasa pledged Zambia's commitment to finding durable solutions to conflicts, through multilateral and other mechanisms such as the Tripartite Mechanism for Cooperation in Security between Angola, Namibia and Zambia. He further pledged that Zambia would use its position as Chair of the OAU to lobby the international community to support the DRC peace process, especially to ensure that the Inter-Congolese Dialogue commences as soon as possible.

7. In his vote of thanks, the President of the Republic of Angola, His Excellency Jose Eduardo Dos Santos observed that SADC countries shall only be able to overcome poverty, illness and illiteracy if the conflicts in the region are permanently resolved. He noted that the issue of terrorism is of major international concern, one from which the region has suffered, and against which SADC has taken a firm and unequivocal position. He applauded SADC for its united approach to the resolution of regional conflicts, and appealed for the strengthening of that unity.

8. The SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Prega Ramsamy noted that the Summit provides a unique opportunity to address the conflict situation in the SADC region, and underlined the need to move forward in unison. He noted that peace and security are pre-requisites for sustained growth and development. He further emphasised the need for the SADC region to halt its marginalisation in the global process.

9. The Summit received a statement from Ambassador Said Djinnit, Assistant Secretary General in charge of Political Affairs at the Organisation of African Unity. He commended SADC for its timely initiative in convening the Summit, and underlined the need to strengthen continental and regional mechanisms to deal with conflicts more effectively. He emphasised the importance of enhancing the cooperation between these mechanisms, based on the principles of complementarity and comparative advantage.

10. A presentation of the main findings of the World Health Organisation Commission on Macro-Economics and Health was made to the

Summit by its Chairperson, Prof Jeffrey Sachs, who underlined that health was a pre-requisite for economic development.

11. A message of goodwill to the Summit was received from the United Nations Secretary General Mr Kofi Annan.

12. Summit received a report from President Joseph Kabila on the peace process in the DRC. Summit welcomed the partial withdrawal of Ugandan forces, and urged the latter and Rwandan forces to complete their withdrawal as a matter of urgency. Summit expressed concern at the slow progress in the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and urged all parties concerned to comply fully with its provisions. Consequently, Summit tasked the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security with the responsibility to formulate a strategy for speeding up implementation of the Agreement, in collaboration with the Joint Monitoring Committee.

13. Summit expressed its gratitude to International Cooperating Partners which have consistently supported the Lusaka Peace Agreement on the DRC, and urged them to continue this support until peace and security are attained.

14. Summit welcomed President Kabila's active involvement in the Inter Congolese Dialogue, which is aimed at reconciling the Congolese people and ushering in a new political dispensation.

15. Summit received a report on the progress of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue from the Facilitator, Sir Ketumile Masire. Summit noted the preparatory talks held in Gaborone in August 2001, at which the parties committed themselves to a number of procedures and substantive actions, most of which have been implemented. The Inter-Congolese Dialogue which commenced in Addis Ababa in October 2001 was abandoned due to procedural and financial constraints. The Dialogue will resume in South Africa in mid-February 2002.

16. The Facilitator expressed concern at the inadequate funding for the Dialogue, and appealed for additional financial support to ensure the success of the Inter Congolese Dialogue. In this regard, Summit mandated the SADC Chairperson, and the Troika of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security to work with the facilitator to mobilise the required resources.

17. Summit received a report from President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos on the situation in Angola, where relative peace now prevails as a result of the Government Peace Plan which is a combination of military, economic, political and social efforts. Summit noted that national territory had been liberated, and national boundaries re-established. The government has established full administration throughout the national territory and this has significantly contributed to an improvement in the movement of people, goods and services.

18. Summit called for the continuation and intensification of sanctions against UNITA-SAVIMBI in order to bring the rebel movement to dialogue and to compel it to comply with the provisions of the Lusaka Peace Protocol. Summit welcomed the Angolan Government's commitment to the 1994 Lusaka Peace Protocol, and urged UNITA-SAVIMBI to return to the negotiating table, in a spirit of national reconciliation.

19. Summit welcomed the following actions to be undertaken by Zimbabwe: full respect for human rights, including the right to freedom of opinion, association and peaceful assembly for all individuals; the commitment to investigate fully and impartially all cases of alleged political violence in 2001 and action to do so; a Zimbabwean Electoral Supervisory Commission which is adequately resourced and able to operate independently; the accreditation and registration of national independent monitors in good time for the elections; a timely invitation to, and accreditation of a wide range of international election observers; commitment to freedom of expression as guaranteed by the Constitution of Zimbabwe; reaffirmation by Zimbabwe of its practice of allowing national and international journalists to cover important national events, including elections, on the basis of its laws and regulations; commitment by the government of Zimbabwe to the independence of the judiciary and to the rule of law; and the transfer by the Government of Zimbabwe of occupiers of non designated farms to legally acquired land.

20. Summit welcomed the assurances by President Mugabe that the forthcoming Presidential Elections scheduled for 9-10 March 2002 will be free and fair. Summit noted the steps that have been taken by the Government of Zimbabwe to ensure the efficient and effective management of the elections. Summit noted with appreciation the

commitment of the Government of Zimbabwe to launch a peace campaign that would include the opposition and other stakeholders.

21. The Summit expressed serious concern on the statement made by the Zimbabwe army on the outcome of the election, and urged the Government of Zimbabwe to ensure that in accordance with the multi-party political dispensation prevalent in SADC, political statements are not made by the military, but by political leaders.

22. Summit noted with concern the negative reporting by certain sections of the media on Zimbabwe, and appealed to them to be objective. Summit expressed concern over the fact that some Western countries have authorised the broadcasting from their territories by their nationals of hostile and inciting propaganda against the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Summit called upon those countries to desist from such actions.

23. Summit adopted a report by the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, His Excellency Joaquim Chissano President of the Republic of Mozambique. The report covers a review of the political situation in the region, terrorism, the Richard Ryan report on Sanctions Against UNITA-SAVIMBI, a Programme of Activities for the Organ, Support to the Secretariat to service the Organ, and Funding of the Organ.

24. Summit adopted a SADC Declaration Against Terrorism.

25. Summit expressed its gratitude to the Government and People of Malawi for their hospitality during the Extra Ordinary Summit.

Blantyre, Malawi
14 January 2002